

Authority

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201. Non-Residential Childcare Facilities

Family child care homes that provide non-residential child care can qualify for participation in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). The five types of non-residential family child care homes eligible for participation on CACFP are:

- Department of Economic Security (DES)
- Department of Health Services (DHS)
- Alternate Approved (AA)
- Indian Tribe/Reservation
- Military

1. DES Home

DES family child care homes are certified and monitored by DES. Providers who wish to receive public subsidy for any child in care must be certified. In order to be certified by DES, a provider must:

- Complete an application,
- Be 18 years of age or older,
- Attend orientation,
- Be fingerprinted and have all adults over 18 in the household fingerprinted,
- Have a home inspection,
- Provide a health clearance,
- Become certified in CPR and first aid, and
- Provide three personal references.

2. DHS Home

Family child care group homes are certified and monitored by DHS. DHS homes can care for up to 10 **for compensation** children, but no more than 15 children total at one time. Family child care group homes may contract with DES to care for children whose families receive DES assistance to pay for child care.

3. AA Homes

In lieu of state licensing, participation requirements are determined by the State agency in order to comply with federal regulations. AA homes may care for no more than four children “for compensation”. AA providers, at any given time for when they are receiving compensation must:

- Be 18 years of age,
- Never have been removed for cause or on the basis of fraud from any publicly funded program,
- Have a residential address (P.O. box information may be added for mailing purposes),
- Receive a satisfactory health/sanitation inspection report from the local health department or its officially designated representative,
- Receive a satisfactory fire/safety survey from the local fire department or its officially designated representative,
- Have a fingerprint card, and
- Not have been denied or received a certification or license revocation from DES or DHS.

4. Military and Indian Tribes

Sponsors that are federally recognized Indian tribes or military bases may submit and the department shall accept certifications that state that any child care personnel who is employed or who will be employed during the contract term has not been convicted of, admitted to or is not awaiting trial for a felony.

202. Provider’s Own

Children categorized as “provider’s own” are those children who are part of the household and economic unit of the family. The child(ren) will be considered provider’s own when:

- The child(ren) actually live in the residence,
- The provider has actual custody of the child(ren) in question,
- The child is part of the provider’s household or economic unit,
- The period of custodial care for an indefinite period of time,
- The provider’s household or economic unit is income eligible, and
- There are non-residential enrolled children present and participating.

At least one non-residential child must be receiving care by the provider in order for the provider to qualify as a family child care home for CACFP eligibility purposes. In addition, for meals to be reimbursable, a non-residential child must be in attendance and participating in the meal service.

203. **Household Ratios**

Child care home providers will maintain and adhere to the ratio standards that have been established by their respective regulatory agency. If the provider is found to be over-ratio during a home visit, the monitor will:

First Offense: Disallow **all** the meals being served during the over ratio period.

Note: This is not applicable to the first 28 day grace period. If provider is over ratio during 28 day grace period, sponsor will provide and document technical assistance.

Second Offense: Disallow all the meals being served during the over ratio period and find the provider seriously deficient.

Third Offense: Propose termination

The following are the ratios that have been established by the respective regulatory agencies:

Regulatory Agency	# of Children	# of Providers
DHS DHS providers can care for a maximum of 15 children in a household.	- 1-5 for compensation	1
	- 6-10 for compensation	2
	- 1-5 for compensation with up to 5 not for compensation	1
	- 6-10 for compensation with up to 5 not for compensation. <u>Note:</u> If a provider claims a meal served to a “not for compensation” child, the child will then be considered “for compensation” and included in the ratio.	2
DES DES providers can care for a maximum of six children at a time from birth to age 12, or age 13 or older who is a special needs child. No more	- 1-4 for compensation, birth through age 12.	1
	- 1-4 for compensation with up to two not for compensation, birth through age 12, or age 13 if it is a special needs child. No more than two of the children are younger than age 1, unless a sibling group.	1

than four can be for compensation and no more than 2 can be younger than the age of 1, unless a sibling group.		
AA AA providers can care for a maximum of six children at a time from birth to age 12, or age 13 or older who is a special needs child. No more than four can be for compensation and no more than 2 can be younger than the age of 1, unless a sibling group.	- 1-4 for compensation, birth through age 12. - 1-4 for compensation with up to two not for compensation, birth through age 12 or age 13 if it is a special needs child. No more than two of the children are younger than age 1, unless a sibling group.	1 1
Military/Tribal	Ratios are based on their respective regulatory agencies	

204. Foster Homes

Foster homes are certified by DES to care for foster children in the home for one year. Foster children are in care 24 hours a day and can qualify for participation in CACFP. If the provider cares for unrelated children in addition to caring for the foster child, the following conditions must be met in order for the provider to receive CACFP reimbursement for the foster child:

- At least one non-residential child, enrolled and receiving care in the provider's home, must be in attendance and participating in the meal service.
- The foster child must be officially enrolled and participating in the family child care home.

Foster homes must be approved as AA homes. A foster license will be accepted in lieu of the first year's health inspection however a fire inspection is required. After the first year, foster home requirements are the same as for AA homes. This means they must have an annual health and fire inspection by an approved authority.

205. Respite Care

DES, Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) certifies homes to provide respite care for developmentally disabled persons. Clients can range in age from infants through adults and may stay with a provider on a daily or long-term (24 hour) basis.

Providers who care for developmentally disabled clients are eligible to participate in the CACFP under the following conditions:

- The home must be serving a majority of clients 18 years of age and under (rationale: to establish that the home is operating as a family child care home).
- The home is alternately approved.
- Respite care certification will be accepted in lieu of the initial health and fire inspections but must be inspected annually for both after the first year.

Each district determines the number of disabled clients that may be cared for in a home, usually the maximum is three. A provider should contact the DDD office in their area for approval to care for children without disabilities while caring for a disabled client.

206. Relative Care

Relative care is a registration agreement with DES. This agreement allows a person's child to be cared for by a relative. This agreement does not allow the relative provider to care for other unrelated children. However, the related child(ren) may receive CACFP benefits. If the relative care provider wishes to participate on CACFP, the relative must become an AA home, following all applicable steps for approval.

207. In-Home Provider

Providers who go into another household to provide care are eligible to participate in the CACFP when the following conditions are met:

- The location of care is a private residence.
- The residential child(ren) eat with an enrolled nonresidential child.
- The provider supplies the food.

The residence where care is provided must receive an annual fire and health inspection. Parents of residential children do not have to be income eligible in order to participate. If the provider is income eligible and has an eligible child, the provider's child could participate. If the provider is not income eligible, the provider's child cannot participate with CACFP, but is included in the home count. A nonresidential child must be in attendance for residential child to be claimed. If the home is located in a Tier I school area, the provider is determined to be Tier I. If the home is located outside of a Tier I school area, the provider's household income must be verified to qualify for a Tier I rates.